

No. 16,800.

號五月八年五十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

PRICE, 28.00 Per Month.

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants  
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS

Agents for—

**W. & A. GILBEY'S**  
WINE & SPIRITS.

**JOHN DEWAR & SON'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

**JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S**  
PILSENER BEER.

WHEN FEAR COMES TO  
BRAVEST.

Success of the Young Officer  
At The Front.

The young officer—our new fighting man  
who a year ago knew no more of the ways  
of war than the man in the moon—has  
taken to it as though he were born to it.  
and of his deeds the race may well be proud.  
Harold Ashton, a special correspondent in  
northern France, says: he fights gamely,  
he dies gamely; his men love and honour  
him, and he loves and honours his men.  
Pride of birth, broad acres, and great riches  
hampers him not; he has sunk everything in  
that sublime fraternity of carrying on  
hand in hand and arm in arm with that  
splendid, rollicking soul labelled lustily  
by us as Tommy, and he has no fear of  
whatever may befall.

No fear? Well, that perhaps is not  
quite the way to put it, for fear falls upon  
the bravest at the most unexpected  
moments. And then, when the time comes  
to be really and honestly afraid, the demon  
most unaccountably vanishes, and a glorious  
rush of high spirits sweeps in, upon the  
wings of which incredible deeds are  
wrought.

"A fellow is much more afraid of looking  
afraid than of being afraid," said a  
frank young officer of the London Scottish  
to me as we were talking this evening.  
The only thing I had ever shot in my  
life was an old rat-trap with an ancient  
blunderbuss. At Moscow the first Ger-  
man who came at me appeared to be about  
nine feet high, and I wasn't in the least  
bit afraid. I got him in the chest, and  
he went down with a crash. The other  
men round him seemed to melt away,  
and I was left entirely alone on the  
edge of a muddy swamp field. For a  
moment I felt as if I should imagine David  
felt when he slew Goliath, but an instant  
after, though there was no need for it, I  
became full of fear, threw my kit away,  
and ran unperceived into the night.  
"Since then," he ended with a quiet smile,  
"I have shot nine Germans to my own  
certain knowledge, and after each man went  
down the same feeling of fear swept over  
me, and I always wanted to run away."

## QUADRUPLE ENTENTE.

One of Splendid Pages of History.

The *Gleaner* of Italy publishes the text  
of interviews which its representative has  
had with the Ambassadors in Rome of the  
Triple Entente Powers.

They all expressed the most profound  
satisfaction at seeing Italy enter the  
European conflict on the side of the Triple  
Entente, to fight against German barbarism.

M. Barrère, the French Ambassador,  
declared:

"It is with the most profound joy that  
I hail the very happy day on which Italy  
and France with one heart and one soul  
unite again on the field of battle."

"Their brotherhood is as old as the two  
peoples. Italy intervenes in the European  
conflict at a moment which permits her not  
only to realise her national aspirations but  
to uphold the supreme idea of right, which  
is the glory of Italy."

"Personally, my joy is all the more  
profound in that I am a convinced partisan  
of the Italo-French entente, which is  
established on the double basis of  
sentiment and common interests. I  
consider it the honour of my life and my  
diplomatic labours that I have been able to  
work for this noble object, and that I have  
been able to devote the best part of my  
activity towards furthering this end."

"The entry of Italy into the conflict  
will have, I am convinced, a decisive effect  
on the war, the end of which it will hasten.  
The Triple Entente has become, thanks to  
Italy, the Quadruple Entente, and a single  
Entente of all truly civilised nations for  
the defence of the highest idea of the rights  
and liberties of peoples."

"Henceforth, then, Italy for her magni-  
ficent action, which will be remembered in  
history as one of the most splendid pages  
of this war."

## The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
real, rich red blood and  
plenty of it—in his body.

**WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND**

gives brain—loss of it—life  
giving, brain nourishing,  
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price, \$1.25 and \$2.25.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
Forgings Castings and Repairs  
PUMPS INJECTORS AND ENGINEERS STORES  
SHIPPED TO ORDER

Write for Prices

**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK  
ING. CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the REGISTER OF SHARES of  
the Corporation will be closed from  
MONDAY the 2nd of August to SATUR-  
DAY the 14th August, 1915 (both days  
inclusive) during which period no transfer  
of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 27, 1915. 643

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN  
ENEMIES (WINDING-UP OR-  
DINANCE 1914.

AND  
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER  
AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AN  
ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE  
MEANING OF THE SAID  
ORDINANCE.

## NOTICE OF SALE

OF  
FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND  
HOUSES.

## SITUATE AT

Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince  
Street, Robertson Quay, Kanish Marican  
Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange  
Road, Singapore.

## TO BE SOLD

BY  
PRIVATE TENDER.  
The 31st August 1915 has been fixed as  
the last day for the acceptance of tenders.  
Copies of the Particulars and Conditions  
of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained  
on and after the 25th June from the  
Liquidator at No. 4 Collyer Quay Singapore  
or from the undersigned.

SISSON AND DELAY  
163 CHANGE ALLEY, SINGAPORE.  
Solicitors For The Liquidator.  
Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 614

## PIKAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.20 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment thereof has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order  
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,  
General Managers.

## SINN TING.

Burgess Dentist  
No. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation.

**LEE YEE'S**  
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Electric Facial Massage with  
Massage Cream, Perfume.

By  
**EXPERIENCED HAND**

Novels, Magazines,  
Ladies' Fashion Books and  
Toilet Requisites.

15, D'ARQUER STREET.

Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 641

## CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &  
EXPORT.

CANTON  
LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,  
Boat and Shoes

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquered,  
Crochery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to  
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and  
Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.  
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &  
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign  
Goods.

SUP PAT POO STREET.  
CANTON and  
Nos. 237, 239, Des Voeux Road  
and No. 180, Connaught Road Central.  
Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN  
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIKI.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.  
BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people  
who are well-known in society and of  
several hundred foreigners associated with  
Japan appear in the book. Quite new  
materials and accurate sketches, both being  
utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book  
contains over 1,400 pages.

Subscribers for the second annual edition  
of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed  
a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 sen, to Korea  
and China 40 sen, to Europe & America  
70 sen or 35 cents.

It is a Good Advertising Medium.

Many influential papers of the world  
noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—  
"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this  
time from Japan! The reader is apt to  
first regard it as a curiosity, as a sign  
that the East has now become Western  
practically almost to the last detail. But  
'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than  
a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful  
reference book. It is printed in English  
and contains brief biographies, on the  
accepted model of prominent men in Japan.  
Mr. Kuriki is a skilful editor and has done  
his work well."

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,  
No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiyacho,  
Kojimachi-Tokyo.

## PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and  
Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON,  
SHANGHAI AND  
HANKOW.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
ENGINEERING CO. OF  
HONGKONG LTD.**

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-  
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,  
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway  
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 737' x 88' x 34' 6"  
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement  
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—  
JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,  
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.  
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the  
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.  
Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOODOCK. TELEPHONE No. 212.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**  
and  
**GRILL ROOM**

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Room.  
Road Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max.  
The price is yen 6 (12/6) or \$3 per copy.  
Orders for the book should be accompanied  
by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition  
of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed  
a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 sen, to Korea  
and China 40 sen, to Europe & America  
70 sen or 35 cents.

It is a Good Advertising Medium.

Many influential papers of the world  
noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—  
"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this  
time from Japan! The reader is apt to  
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his work well."

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,  
No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiyacho,  
Kojimachi-Tokyo.

Central Location.  
A. Electric Traction Pass Entrance.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 370.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"VICTORIA" FRANK L. COOYE,  
Manager.

**SINGON & CO.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and  
37, Hume Loane Street, (near Street), west  
of Central Market Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong, September 1, 1915.

If you happen to be late your meals will  
be completely and promptly served  
just the same. Only at the ALEXAN-  
DER CAFE.

THE ACCUMULATIVE FUNDS of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are safe under the  
claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**Portland Cement**

In Casks of 275 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**Shewan, Tomes & Co.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

The Best Meals in Hongkong.

Either light or substantial

Available only at the

**ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAND 3" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAYED 3" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

**Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

## "MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH  
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH  
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 351.

**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 43, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 468.  
Shipyard, Shum Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

**Bournville**

The "COCOA de Luxe"  
HIGHEST GRADE  
BRITISH MADE

CADBURY'S  
"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the  
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on  
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-  
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and  
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."  
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

**CADBURY'S  
CHOCOLATES**

In Tins and Fancy Boxes  
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 28, 1915.







EXTRA  
TO THE  
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

BY TELEGRAPH.  
THE WAR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIA'S BRILLIANT DEFENSIVE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 4.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the glorious and heroic nature of Russia's struggle is eloquently testified in the official despatches of the fighting of the last three days.

The Germans, in striking directly at Warsaw, made enormous efforts to dislodge the Russians at the Narow. The battle was especially violent on the sector from Ostrolenka to Lomza. So great were the German strains that some positions were driven to conduct trench warfare, and the Russians in exploding mines continually had the upper hand.

The whole of the enemy army came down the tributaries of the Szekwa Pisha towards the Narow and attack the Russian positions, having first launched reinforcement from France. "Nevertheless," continues the communiqué, "we soon saw a complete German defeat on this sector because it took the Germans a whole week to drive back from the village our rearguard regiment while the fight for passages on the Narow, near Nowogrod, was going on and the enemy was unable to get under cover in the forests who got on the Russian side of the river, but we prevented the artillery crossing and the troops who got across were almost annihilated with the bayonet."

These failures compelled the enemy to transfer reinforcements from France to the Rozan army, which was progressing and advancing more rapidly but its progress was barred by the river Oje.

The enemy then changed the direction of the attack and now, on a front between the Narow and the Oje, are making great efforts to advance in a north-easterly direction beyond Ostrolenka. They hurled for three days masses of infantry against our trenches and only advanced two or three versts after severe losses.

During a particularly desperate attack on the 2nd inst., which we repulsed, we saw the enemy's cavalry making an onslaught upon its own infantry to force them to re-attack after the repulse. The German losses were very heavy near Polshchynitsa. The enemy concentrated masses of infantry in order to cross the valley of the Oje but our artillery smothered their advance and even broke up the force.

Our losses are very heavy, but our troops are making a valiant resistance to the enemy's plan to deal a severe blow from the Narow line upon the rear of the Russian armies impending General Mackensen's offensive.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

Important Conference Proposed.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia and Uruguay have accepted an invitation issued by President Wilson to a conference with a view to settling the troubles in Mexico, says a Washington telegram.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

THE CANTON BOMB OUTRAGE.

PEKING, Aug. 4.

A Presidential Mandate sanctions the request of Governor Lung Chai Kwong to compensate the dependents of the military officers killed in the recent bomb outrage at Canton.

KWANGTUNG JURIDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Mandate appoints Chou Sung Lai magistrate of Namhoi, Lau Shou Ya, magistrate of Kiyuan, Chin Shing, magistrate of Nankun, and Lo Kwok Fan, magistrate of Ching-hoi. The appointments are all within the Kwangtung Province.

IRRIGATION SCHEME FOR KWANGTUNG.

Ling Fok Pang and Li Hon Fan, who are both strongly in favour of an irrigation scheme for the Kwangtung River, have been warmly received by the Cantonese Guild.

CHINA'S MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Kwo Mei Kwan, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, it is stated will leave Peking on the 6th inst. together with a number of students who are to join the Ching Wa college.

FUKIEN AND KIRIN GOVERNORS.

It is reported that the Fukien and Kirin Governors will probably be removed and that they will be succeeded by Sham Gum Kim and Ling Fook Pang.

OPIMUM IN SHENSI.

A Mandate orders that a delegate shall be sent by the Minister for the interior to ascertain whether Governor Lui Tin Yuen has enforced the opium restriction in the Shensi Province.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

Guards (Central Police Station)  
8.45 p.m.

THURSDAY AUGUST 5TH.

British ..... 1 Sergeant and 8 men  
Portuguese ..... 1 " " 6 " "  
Chinese ..... 2 " " 12 " "  
Indian ..... 1 " " 4 " "  
O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

FRIDAY AUGUST 6TH.

British ..... 3 Sergeant and 10 men  
Portuguese ..... 1 " " 8 " "  
Chinese ..... 2 " " 14 " "  
O. C. Guard, Crown-Sergeant Wall.

SATURDAY AUGUST 7TH.

British ..... 1 Sergeant and 7 men  
Portuguese ..... 2 " " 13 " "  
Chinese ..... 2 " " 14 " "  
O. C. Guard, Sergeant Major Doyle.

SUNDAY AUGUST 8TH.

British ..... 1 Sergeant and 7 men  
Portuguese ..... 2 " " 13 " "  
Chinese ..... 1 " " 7 " "  
Indian ..... 1 " " 7 " "  
O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

SUBSTITUTES FOR GUARD.

Any member detailed for Guard who finds it impossible to attend is hereby made responsible for providing a substitute and for advising the O. C. Guard accordingly at the Charge Room.

PEAK CAFE.

Cops will not be worn, except by Inspectors and Sergeants, until ordered to do so.

(Sgd.) F. C. JESTER.  
D. S. P. (Reserve)

Printed and Published for THE CHINA MAIL, Limited, by HONGKONG MURRAY BROS. & CO. 5, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.



**Hughes and Hough**  
 ACCOUNTANTS TO THE GOVERNMENT.  
 AND ADMIRALTY.  
 General Auctioneers  
 AND  
 Share, Coal and  
 General Brokers.  
 PROPRIETORS  
 "TO-KWA-WAN"  
 COAL STORAGE.  
 Codes used  
 (A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions)  
 ALL TELEGRAPHIC CODES.  
 Telegraphic Address  
 MEIRION HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
 (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## FRIDAY,

the 6th August, 1915, at 2.30 p.m.,  
 at No. 4, Lyceum Villas, Kowloon.

THE WHOLE OF THE  
 VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
 FURNITURE,  
 therein contained.

Consisting of:—  
 TEAKWOOD:—Sideboard, Dining  
 Waggon, Extension Dining Table with  
 Extra Leaves, Roll-top Desk, Bookcase,  
 Hallstand, Wardrobe with Bevelled  
 Mirrors, Bedsteads, Washstands, and  
 Toilet Tables, &c.

BLACKWOOD:—Tables, Cabinet, Over-  
 mantel, Stands and Trays, &c.  
 Also  
 Pictures, Ornaments, Brass Fender and  
 Irons, Dinner and Breakfast Crockery  
 and Glassware, &c., Cooking Stove and  
 Utensils, Shanghai Bath, &c.

And  
 A Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing Room  
 Suite, and Pots of Plants and Sun-Blinds.  
 Catalogue will be issued.  
 On view from Thursday, afternoon.  
 Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, August 3, 1915. 683

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
 (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## SATURDAY,

the 7th August, 1915, at 12 Noon,  
 at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
 Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
 Ice House Street.

ONE SADDLE, BRIDLE, and  
 PONY CLOTHING in good condition.  
 Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, August 4, 1915. 684

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. H. de Roca, Esq.,  
 Consul General for the Netherlands, to sell  
 by Public Auction,

## THURSDAY,

the 12th August, 1915, commencing at  
 2.30 p.m., at No. 3, The Albany,  
 THE WHOLE OF THE  
 VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
 FURNITURE,  
 therein contained.

Comprising:—  
 Teak Hallstand, Upholstered Arm-chairs  
 and Chesterfield Sofas, Oil Paintings and  
 Pictures, Rug, Cretone and Lace Cur-  
 tains, Screens, Teak Fender Seat, Fire  
 Brasses, Ornamental Clock, etc., Large  
 Teak Sideboard, Cabinet, Dining Waggon,  
 Extension Dining Tables and Chairs  
 Card Tables, etc. (practically new), Large  
 Brass Bedstead, White Enamelled Bed-  
 steads, and Cots, Nursery Fire Guards,  
 etc., Bed Linen, Wardrobes, Washstands,  
 Toilet Tables, etc. (practically new), Toilet  
 Sets, Bathroom, Pantry, and Kitchen  
 Requisites, including large Dinner Service  
 and Aluminium Cooking Utensils.

Also  
 Sunblinds (new), Lady's Carrying Chair,  
 Electroliers, Reading Lamps and Fans,  
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(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
 On view day before Sale.  
 Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, July 31, 1915. 687

## ALEXANDRA CAFE.

OYSTERS: Fresh, Fried, or Steamed.  
 Flaming Haddock, Kippers, &c.

## THE ACHIEVEMENT OF FRANCE.

(Articles I, II, III appeared in the "China Mail" of July 27 and 28 and August 4.)

## IV.

## WAR OF ATTRITION.

This article discusses the effort up to the present of General Joffre's strategy of attrition.

It shows how during the winter campaign the French Army was strengthened and made more efficient in all departments—men, guns, and the organization of the supply of munitions.

Attrition is a word which has been loosely used and frequently misunderstood. As applicable to General Joffre's winter strategy it means the kind of war in which the enemy is held in a long series of positions, and subjected to a variety of attacks in which he loses more than the attacker. General Joffre has clearly shown the reduction of Germany's main power was the first object of the Allies. A war of attrition benefits one side either if the losses of that side are out of proportion to those of the enemy, or if the enemy is being detained pending the arrival of reinforcements. Both objects were part of the plan of the French Generalissimo.

The Allied trench lines extended from the mouth of the Yser to the slopes of the Fens—a distance of some 500 miles. Of this the Belgians held 15, the British 31, and the French 544 miles. Not all that line was, of course, held in equal strength. There were large sections on the crests of the Vosges where the front could be held by occupying certain strategic points, and there were other parts where the war had languished into a genuine stalemate owing to the inoperability of both fronts. The space from the sea to Albert, the neighbour- hood of Soissons and Reims, Northern Champagne, the Argonne, the Verdun, and Nancy circles, and the southern end of the Vosges were the sections requiring special protection. Yet, with all deductions, for an army of a million and a half to hold over 500 miles was an extraordinary performance, requiring ceaseless vigilance and putting a terrible strain upon the rank and file. There was no leave during these months in the French Army, and it was not till February that married men were permitted occasionally to visit their families.

We can dimly guess what the long winter month to the French lines, where battles were often kept in the trenches for five times longer than anything known in the British section. Fortunately a large part of the French ground was well suited to trench work. Along the Yser it was a swamp and on the Ypres salient little better, while the chalky soil of the Alsace made life uncomfortable. But in the light soil of the Oise valley and of Northern Champagne things were better, and the woods of the Argonne and the Vosges allowed

of forest columns. There were horrible places such as La Boisselle, near Albert, where the French lines ran through a cemetery, but they were the exception. The French troops were not fed with the lavish variety of the British, but they had all they wanted, and their bread and coffee were the best in the world.

## "STRENGTH."

Not only was the line held, but a series of attacks were made which hit deep into the enemy's strength. There were movements on the Yser; there was the thrust north of Lens which ended in the capture of Vermenclot; and in particular there was the great movement of General Langle de Cary during February in Northern Champagne which brought the French guns almost within range of the railway behind the German front. In all these movements the German losses were far greater than those of the Allies. Even in the fight at Soissons in January, where the German counter-attack succeeded, the enemy lost probably twice as much as the French, and in the Champagne battles 10,000 German dead were buried, 2,000 prisoners were taken, and two regiments of the Prussian Guard were almost annihilated. Besides these actions, where attrition was the chief motive, there were certain movements undertaken with the intention of seizing vantage points for a future offensive. Such was the fighting at Les Eparges, in the Vosges, and the movement on the left bank of the Moselle through the Bois la Ptre, which between them pinched the German wedge at St. Mihiel very thin and gravely threatened its communications. Such was the advance over the Southern Vosges which secured the débouché of the lower glens and won to within 10 miles of Mulhausen. This part of the campaign was partly reconnaissance and partly a securing of a "jumping-off ground." That this successful "jumping-off" could go on for six months simultaneously with the holding of 500 miles of front is a proof of the superb vitality of the French army and the tenacity of their leaders.

But the most important work of all was being done quietly behind the scenes at Headquarters and in a thousand courtesies up and down the country. General Joffre was busy remedying the defects which his experience had revealed, preparing his new armies, and organizing the resources of the nation. He had already drastically purged the army of incompetent officers. Every leader was now a proved soldier and the average soldier for general had been raised to a high standard. From the start he had refused to follow German precedents and had created a national strategy suited to French people. In November he had an army thoroughly seasoned, welded, and perfected by war. But the three months' fighting had been maintained at a heavy price. It was necessary to fill up the gaps and keep the armies up to strength, and in the second place, to find new armies for a future offensive. It was necessary also to provide munitions on a colossal scale, including heavy artillery and the high explosives of which Germany had proved the value.

I do not think that history provides a parallel case of a great problem, with many intricate and novel developments, being met and faced in the midst of a life-and-death struggle. It was no mere question of the use of resources already available and organized. General Joffre's task was one of organic army reform and elaborate national reorganization. It would have been impossible unless he had behind him a people inspired by a universal spirit of sacrifice. There were no politicians to obstruct. The Commander-in-Chief was a national dictator and the politicians were his willing colleagues. It is not possible in a short space to explain the steps taken to increase the armed strength of France. Suffice it to say that large classes hitherto exempt from service were called up, that all reservists were brought to the colours, and that the 1915 class, which would normally have gone into training this August, was already in training before the end of last year. Steps were taken to call up still later classes. The consequence was that before the spring the French active forces were largely increased, and substantial reserves will be available during the summer and autumn.

More intricate was the problem of equipment. The need for a combined national effort which we have lately felt in Britain was realized months ago in France. Every factory and workshop which could by any possibility be adapted for the purpose was used for the manufacture of guns and shells. The result was that the supply by March was increased 600 per cent from what existed at the beginning of the war—a rate which will presently reach 900 per cent. The achievement applied not only to quantity, but to quality. New types of heavy gun, new types of hand grenade and bomb, and all the material required for trench warfare were improvised with astonishing speed. Let it be understood that this was not an official but a national effort. Local committees were formed everywhere of leading manufacturers, and every scrap of plant and all the intelligence and ingenuity of the land were pressed into the service. Much no doubt, still remains to be done, but the achievement of France up to date is a lesson in the meaning of national organization.

In this work France had one great asset. Our labour troubles have always appeared to her incomprehensible. In the first place, the gravity of the war was intimately felt by every class, and there was no "do as will to strike," even if there had been the means. In the second place, the existence of compulsory

military service was an invaluable aid to the authorities when the ammunition crisis began to be felt after the battle of the Marne. There was little need for the State to take over the management of private factories. The workers were soldiers, engaged in military work and subject to military law. Many who had been mobilized were recalled to their former trades, and there was no wastage of talent in the wrong channel.

The subordinate services of the Army were brought to a like degree of efficiency. Since the beginning of the war the French railways have transported for operations more than 100 divisions by means of more than 10,000 trains in journeys varying from 60 to 350 miles. The 12,000 motor vehicles of the Army have been used to carry troops at the rate of 250,000 men per month. As for the British Army the food supplies have been regular and excellent, and the medical services highly efficient. In spite of the inclement winter the sick-rate was lower than in time of peace.

Military critics speculated during the winter as to the direction of the great French offensive. Most were inclined to believe that it would take place in Alsace, or from the Heights of the Meuse in the direction of Metz. Much valuable ground has been won in these localities, but the main movement, which is still in progress, has been that of the army in the sector north of Arras. The value of a success here is obvious. If pushed far enough beyond Lens it would threaten the main communications of the whole German front south of Champagne and compel a wholesale retirement. It is idle to speculate about work which is still unfinished. The French have won the high ground commanding the plain of the Scarpe and Scheldt, and inflicted terrible losses upon the enemy. The sight of one of their artillery "preparations" when heavy shell fire was delivered for hours together with the rapidity of a machine-gun, was a proof of the fruitfulness of General Joffre's strenuous winter work.

(To be continued.)

## WAR NERVES.

## Optimism as the Finest Tonic.

Dr. Murray Leslie, in a lecture before the Sociological Society recently, declared that there was a great deal in the German method of trying to destroy the moral of their own people. Our country knew what they were doing is not allowing certain news, such as details regarding Zeppelin raids, to be sent out broadcast. They know how important it was to keep up the moral of the nation in this time of mental strain, and it was perfectly right from a medical point of view.

Once we felt that "the machine had begun to go," as Mr. Lloyd George expressed it, it would play any nervous game that might assist. Optimism was of the greatest value. The exploits of the dashing young aviator would do an immense amount of good. It would spread the feeling generally that an Empire which could produce such deeds could never be defeated.

So, also, they had thoroughly enjoyed the optimism of the British. Whether his prophecy regarding the Dardanelles came true or not, it had lifted the whole country for the time being into a better atmosphere. We ought to be optimistic, but optimistic with knowledge, not with ignorance.

Each individual, said Dr. Leslie, should do everything possible to preserve his own health, because, on good health depended the nation's mental well-being.

ACQUAINTANCE AND HERO.  
 The true story of a soldier who was afraid, yet afterwards proved himself to be a hero, was related by Professor J. H. Morgan in a lecture at University College, London.

A sergeant in the Expeditionary Force "lost his nerve and ran away." He was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. But in the interval between the sentence and its execution the famous attempt of the Prussian Guard to break through our line was made, and every available man was rushed up in support of the British. They included the prisoner's guard, and the prisoner, of course, followed suit.

He had recovered his nerve, and not only fought well but performed an act which in ordinary circumstances would certainly have brought him a medal for gallant conduct, and probably the V.C. As a result the man's sentence was quashed, the record expunged, and he got back his stripes and an absolutely clean record.

## CLOSING OF THE THEISTIC CHURCH.

The last services were held on Sunday (June 27) in the Theistic Church, 8, Wallow Street, Finsbury, as long associated with the Rev. Charles Voysey, the old building being about to be converted into business premises. Arrangements have been made to hold services from next Sunday onwards in Kensington Town Hall. During August, there will be no services, but they will be resumed at Kensington Town Hall on September 12. Later, on October 3, the congregation will be accommodated temporarily at St. John's Hall.

"The church in Wallow Street has been the centre of the Theistic movement since 1888," Mr. Voysey was wont to say in his lectures in Yorkshire, when the vi was he enunciated in "The Sling and the Stone" and other writings with regard to the progressive character of our knowledge of God as of all our other knowledge, involving the denial of finality in Revelation, and of fixed proceedings against him. For two years he defended his case, which he carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but he was deprived of his living, and coming to London he founded the Theistic Church.

## BRITAIN'S COMMAND OF THE SEAS.

COMPLAINTS BY AMERICAN IMPORTERS.

## A Pro-German Manoeuvre.

England must be prepared to meet in the near future an issue that will be raised by the United States, and that is a demand for the relaxation of the blockade of Germany, wrote the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" on June 28. I give warning of this some weeks ago when the State Department began the preparation of the Note to England protesting against interference with American commerce. This Note, which was part of Mr. Bryan's policy to prove that the United States was strictly neutral by sending a remonstrance to England simultaneously with the despatch of the Lusitania Note to Germany, was ordered by the President to be held in abeyance pending a settlement of the question with Germany, but the Note was merely deferred and not dropped, and will be sent as soon as circumstances make it advisable.

Meanwhile pressure is being put on the State Department to make the Note as self as possible and to insist upon the right of Americans to obtain goods from Germany, importers most of whom are Germans, or at least are firms with German names, sent a committee to Washington to lay their grievances before Mr. Lansing. They told him that the British restriction upon German imports has caused them heavy losses, and they ask the right to import without interruption "morpholine" whatever the same has been paid for, constructed for, or may be constructed for, and the unrestricted right to ship non-contraband goods through neutral countries to or from Germany. In other words, the British blockade is to be considered as non-existent, and Germany is to be permitted the same freedom of the seas as if she were at peace and her submarines were not daily destroying the ships of the Allies and neutrals and slaying their passengers and crews.

## THE CASE OF SWEDEN.

The reason advanced by the importers for this demand to be made on England is that the blockade cannot be regarded as valid, because it is not effective, as Sweden is able to trade freely with Germany, and that being the case the discrimination in favour of Sweden should be removed. Should be permitted the enjoyment of the same rights of trade as Swedish subjects.

The State Department has not officially announced the result of the conference, but the importers, after leaving the Department, issued a statement to the effect that "Mr. Lansing had expressed a determination on the part of both the President and himself to do all in their power to aid importers in securing the rights to which they were entitled under the laws of nations and Treaty obligations." The importers and some persons who are anxious to create friction between England and the United States, assert that Great Britain and her Allies have assumed, without the sanction of international law, to exercise control over the seaborne commerce of the entire world and that it is incumbent upon the United States to resist this unwarranted use of power.

Some of the more radical say that the only remedy to bring England to terms is a general embargo upon all exports to England, but that is a remedy so violent that it need not be given serious consideration, as the chief sufferers from embargo would be American manufacturers and farmers, who have hundreds of millions of dollars involved in contracts with the British and French Governments and private individuals in both countries as well as Russia.

PRESIDENT ON THE PRESIDENT.  
 But while no fear need be entertained of the President countenancing any action that would provoke resentment, appeals will be made to him to show his strict neutrality by declining as vigorously with England as with Germany. The "New York Times," whose friendship has been so frequently exhibited, shows its concern over the situation in a guarded leader, mildly appealing to the British Government "to give reasonable and candid consideration to the representations made in our Note of March 30 in respect to American rights of trade." The "New York Times" admits that the question is beset with difficulties, and the principles of right and of law involved are not altogether on one side. It concedes that there are American Court decisions which can be applied by Great Britain in the present controversy, but "in view of the friendly character of the relations between the two Governments," Great Britain will hardly insist upon constraining the Order establishing the blockade in a way to interfere unreasonably with our rights of trade.

## TO LET.

ON the Upper Levels. LARGE AIRY ROOM facing the harbour. Vacant from 1st July. Use of tennis court.

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 C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
 Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 42

## TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S GARDENS, 1st April.

NO. 8, STEWART TERRACE, Peak 1st May; unfurnished.

Apply to—  
 DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.  
 Hongkong, March 20, 1915. 211

## TO LET.

FROM 1st September, best, desirable 1st and 2nd Floor, Residence in Broadwood and Wong Nei-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
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**HORRICK'S MALTED MILK**  
 SPEEDY SUSTENANCE  
 given by Horrick's Malted Milk to those who are run down and exhausted—it helps Nature to restore nerve force.  
 Horrick's proves very valuable as an energy-supplying Food-Drink.  
 The demand in the East is very large and increasing. No cooking—stir in water only—Made in a moment.  
 Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

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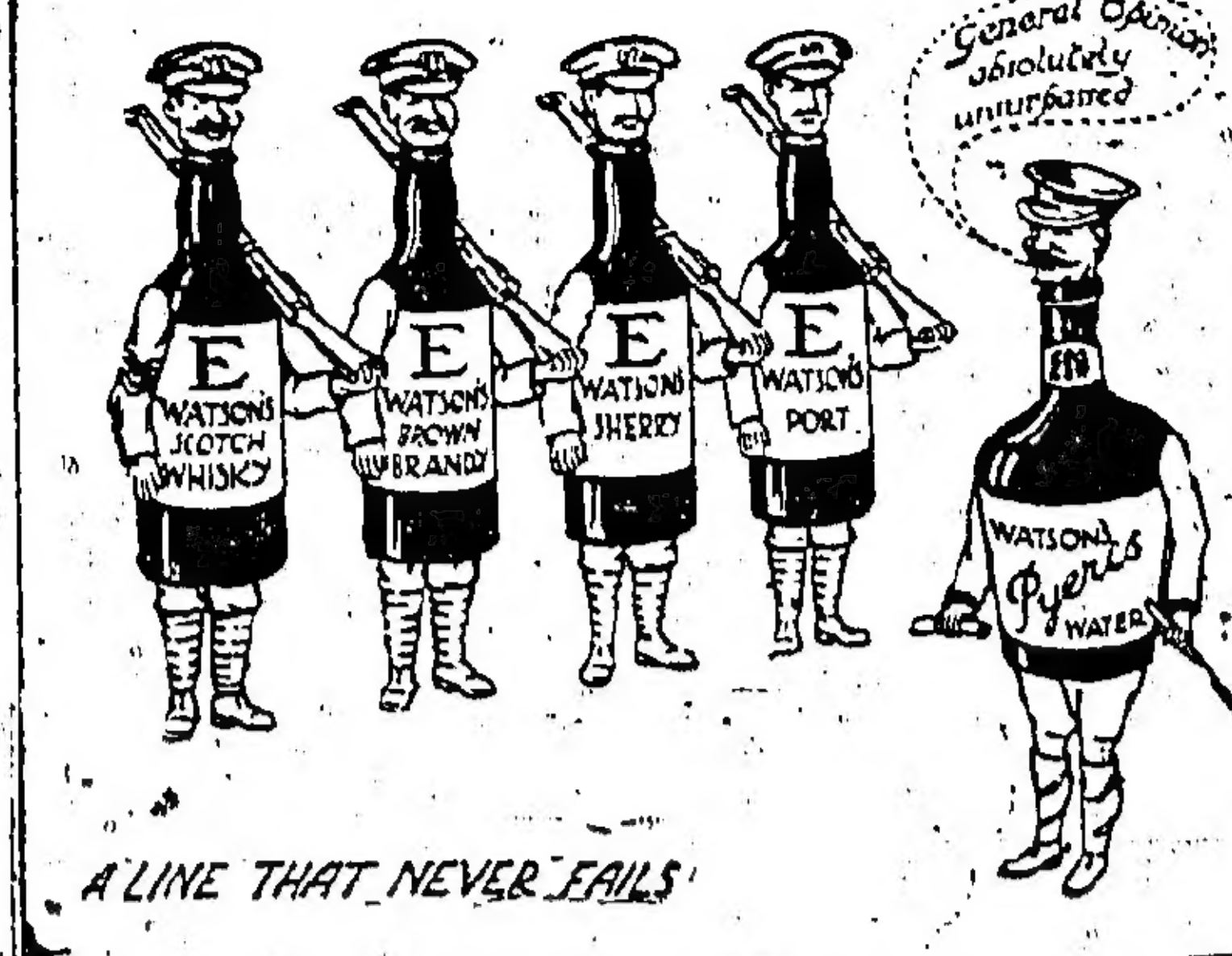
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A CLEARANCE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

## THE DIARY.

### MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at No. 4, Lyceum Villas, Kowloon.

### General Memoranda.

Saturday, Aug. 7—

Noon.—Auction of Dashwood Puppies at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

12.30 p.m.—Steam Laundry Co. Meeting.

12.45 p.m.—Jockey Club Extraordinary Meeting.

4 p.m.—Gymkhana at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Sat. and Sun., Aug. 7 and 8—

Flying Exhibitions by Tom Gunn in aid of Canton Flood and Overseas Flying Funds.

Monday, August 9—

3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

Thursday, August 12—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at No. 5, The Albion.

and between the Meuse and the Moselle. Although we have every confidence that this offensive will not lead to driving us out of Flanders and northern France, as the enemy hopes, still an attack with great numerical superiority may bring about a 'backward and forward' battle which may go on for a long time without reaching a positive decision. In these circumstances it must be remembered that the giving up of individual points on an extended front is not a catastrophe, and the trenches which the French have taken from us between Carey and Neuville they have had to defend with bloody losses, and without any certainty of keeping us out permanently. The general situation on the western front is that a development toward a decision will lie in the question of whether we are stronger in defence or the enemy stronger in attack.

The military critic of the Manchester Guardian takes a similar view, and, speaking of this continual exchanging of trenches which has marked the fighting in that region, says: 'In themselves the military effect of these combats is often little more than a mutual slaughtering in which that side wins which puts the greater number of men out of action. "Eye-witness" has himself drawn attention to this aspect of the war. Ultimately numbers will win—numbers of men and numbers of guns. The Allies, especially since the entry into the war of Italy, have the greater resources in men. If, therefore, they succeed in putting out of action more or even only as many Austro-Germans as they themselves lose—and do not fall behind in armament—they are fighting a winning battle.'

The fighting in this region, in which the famous "Labyrinth" is situated, has been very severe, and the Morning Post states that the now-captured Neuville-St. Vaast, contains in an area of some two square miles a perimeter long in the aggregate of fifteen miles. At present there are many indications pointing to a big offensive movement on the part of the Allies in northern France and in the vicinity of Ypres. We are now better able to cope with the enemy and the hope may therefore be indulged in that substantial progress may soon be realised.

### NEWS FROM A LOCAL MAN AT THE FRONT.

The following extracts from a letter recently received by us from Mr. H. E. Victor at the Front, will be read with interest by many of our readers.

In the Field, 27.6.15.

Regret exceedingly that I have been unable to get through any news when there is such a supply of good copy going, but the censor bars the way. I am trying, however, to get permission to write something of the adventures of the H. K. boys, some of whom are in the same company. We live and move in the clouds that at any moment I (as well as the other boys) may become an unwilling land-lord in enemy France. I have on several occasions been stung by stray pieces of shrapnel, and German bullets have whizzed past my head, missing me by fractions of an inch. Comrades beside me who were a moment before trolloping some French melody or cracking a joke, have passed swiftly into the unknown, and no soldier's creed with great gusto and to the delight of all. As it is too late in the day to refer in detail to Judge Parry's well-known play, it will suffice to say that "What the Butler Saw" was also seen by the audience with just amusement, as it was very much enjoyed by the company in the past. As Judge Parry, an Irishman and an incorrigible flirt, Mr. Charles Howitt had a part that suited his easy, pleasing style. Miss Gertrude Godard as Mrs. Barrington revealed splendid talent as a comedienne and seemed to enjoy the part almost as much as her audience did her performance of it. Mr. N. Thompson, as Professor Shale, must be heartily congratulated upon his excellent performance. He both looked the part and acted it in a most creditable manner. Mr. Cyril Randor was as fiery as a stage General ought to be. His make-up was also very good and he gave a very able performance as Abraham Weinstein gave a clever impersonation of the stage Jew of a certain type. Miss Ada Edgely displayed fresh versatility in her performance as a servant girl, and again proved herself to be a very capable and talented actress. Miss Lilian Stanbridge's performance of the part of Miss Peden was also very successful. The other parts of the large cast were in good hands, and received able treatment. Special mention might be made of Master David Phillips in the part of a little girl, which he played with much hit.

Yours ever,  
H. E. Victor.

### ALLEGED FRAUD.

Li Tze Cho was charged before Mr Wood at the Magistrate's Court this morning with fraudulently and wilfully converting to his own use various sums of money amounting in all to \$322.61.

Mr Haywood appeared for the prosecution, and Mr F. X. D'Almeida a Castro for the defence.

Mr Haywood said the complainant and the defendant, with two other partners, started a chemist's shop at 233 Hollywood Road in December 1911. Complainant and one of the others were dominant partners, taking no part in the business. The business was managed by defendant and a fourth man. At the end of 1913 the latter retired and handed over the books and a sum of \$300 to the defendant. This sum was never entered up in the next year's accounts. Complainant wrote to defendant several times and asked him for a balance sheet, which was not forthcoming. Finally he came down in June and went through the books and found that these various sums had been entered when they had never been paid.

The complainant gave evidence regarding the various sums of money.

The case was adjourned.

### SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund—

T.T. from Mr. Ku Tong Sou of Ipoh	\$14,000.00
Chuan Wa Girls' School	1,004.53
Pee Kwong Wa Hospital collection No. 11	110.00
Tung On School	35.50
No. 1 Police Station, Shatin	40.00
Per Ching Shau Tong	30.50
Per Messrs. Fook Tai Hing	238.00
Chinese staff of the Kowloon Customs Office, stations and launches	300.25
Per Mr. Sin Shin Chi from Tung Wo Co.'s Wo Fat, Wo Cheong and Wo Shing Junks	25.00
Officers and men of the 4th King's Shropshire Light Infantry	17.68
Hon. Treasurer, Union Church	5.00
P.C. No. 74	5.00
56 Chinese Subscribers of \$5 each	280.00
2 Chinese Subscribers of \$7 and \$6	13.00
Already acknowledged	\$25,824.28
Total	\$375,000.15

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A New York telegram states that China will try to supply Germany as the toy-making nation of the world. This effort, we are told, was revealed by the arrival of Mr. Chang, special representative of the Chinese Government, who came to the United States to purchase toys as samples for manufacture and to make arrangements for the purchase of necessary machinery. Mr. Chang explains that his Government is subsidising this new industry, and that with China's cheap labour and cheap freight, she will no doubt be able to undersell Germany.

Mahmoud Hassan, aged 23, unemployed, of Mosque Street, was charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's Court this morning with doing wilful and malicious damage to the property of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 41 to the extent of \$2 at Quarry Bay on August 4. Evidence was given that defendant had a quarrel with the watchman at Taikeo Sugar Refinery over some money and threw a brick at him which struck the tram-car that was passing at the time. Defendant was fined \$15 or three weeks, and ordered to pay \$2 compensation or another seven days' imprisonment in default.

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. H. Clifford, D.S.O., of the Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action, was a brother of Sir Hugh Clifford.

Commodore R. H. Anstruther, R.N., has been promoted Rear Admiral, a promotion which will be cordially endorsed by all those who know the conscientious and painstaking manner in which he has performed his duties.

### "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

This exceedingly amusing and very popular farcical comedy was produced by the Howitt-Phillips Company at the Theatre Royal last night before a large audience. From the beginning of the first act to the end of the third and concluding act the play was a great success and to the delight of all. As it is too late in the day to refer in detail to Judge Parry's well-known play, it will suffice to say that "What the Butler Saw" was also seen by the audience with just amusement, as it was very much enjoyed by the company in the past. As Judge Parry, an Irishman and an incorrigible flirt, Mr. Charles Howitt had a part that suited his easy, pleasing style. Miss Gertrude Godard as Mrs. Barrington revealed splendid talent as a comedienne and seemed to enjoy the part almost as much as her audience did her performance of it. Mr. N. Thompson, as Professor Shale, must be heartily congratulated upon his excellent performance. He both looked the part and acted it in a most creditable manner. Mr. Cyril Randor was as fiery as a stage General ought to be. His make-up was also very good and he gave a very able performance as Abraham Weinstein gave a clever impersonation of the stage Jew of a certain type. Miss Ada Edgely displayed fresh versatility in her performance as a servant girl, and again proved herself to be a very capable and talented actress. Miss Lilian Stanbridge's performance of the part of Miss Peden was also very successful. The other parts of the large cast were in good hands, and received able treatment. Special mention might be made of Master David Phillips in the part of a little girl, which he played with much hit.

Mr. Howitt, in a brief speech, at the close, announced that despite the heat and the fact that many would be patrons were absent upon their holidays, the performance had produced receipts totalling over \$800. Therefore by last, according to previous announcement, great pleasure in handing over to the Red Cross Fund the sum of \$328.79.

## GYMKHANA TRAINING NOTES.

The course (inside) was dryer this morning, but the sun was hot. Maybey came out early and was sent three-quarters, the reported time being 1.47. last quarter 33.2. According to one account his style was quite good. Roman Chief went well for the first three quarters of a mile, but faded away down the home straight. His quarters were 35, 33.5, 33.2, 34. Deacock, Gegg up, started off at a belt; first quarter 32, last quarter 34.2, full time 1.41.1. Darcia Chief was taken slow but moved in good style. He is in very good form this morning. Soldier did fast time, the best quarter being done up the incline, 34, 32, 33.4=1.39.4. It induced to put in a good dash on Saturday afternoon he will go very near to winning his race. Sunlight went nicely but was not ridden out. With his light weight he stands a good chance in the long race. Shabram moved a little better but finished badly; 30, 37, 38 is not good enough for a final gallop. If it were not that he looked in such good condition we would leave him out of consideration altogether. Macent's effort was the star performance; 34, 32.4, 32.1=1.39. All out, or should we say nearly all out. Perhaps he could have cut a bit off that last quarter. Tinker is moving well and looks in fine fettle, but his time was not good. Saxon Chief decisively beat Duke Dahlia over a mile. His time would probably have been better if he had gone alone.

Alwaysh was galloped slow yesterday on a heavy course; 2.24, last quarter 32. He looks in splendid condition and well trained.

The first event on Saturday afternoon is timed to start at four o'clock and it is expected to get through the programme before half-past-six. The band of the 74th Punjabis will play selections between the several events.

The times done this morning were—

Kukri, boy, 2 mile, 30, 1.09.0, 1.42.2	last 1 32.4.
Roman Chief, Sedgwick, 1 mile, 35, 1.08.0, 1.42, 2.10; last 1 34.	
Deacock, Gegg, 1 mile, 32, 1.00.4, 1.41.1; last 1 34.2.	
Darcia Chief, Knoll, 1 mile, 37.3, 1.12.2, 1.44.4; last 1 32.2.	
Soldier, Boyd, 1 mile, 34, 1.06, 1.30.4; last 1 33.4.	
Sunlight, Sedgwick, 1 1/2 mile, 35, 1.10, 1.44.4, 2.18.2; last 1 33.3.	
Shabram, Serh, 2 mile, 39, 1.16, 1.52; last 1 36.	
Tinker, Boyd, 1 1/2 mile, 34, 1.06.4, 1.39; last 1 32.1.	
Tinker, Boyd, 1 mile, 35.1, 1.10.0; 1.43.1; last 1 32.3.	
Saxon Chief, Knoll (1) and Duke Dahlia, Gegg (2), 1 mile, 30, 1.13.2, 1.47.2, 2.20.2; last 1 33.	
Foreman, Fisher (1) and Wild Cat, boy (2), 2 mile, 37, 1.11.1, 1.44; last 1 32.4.	
Winning Hazard, Knoll (1) and Ping Ping, Boyd (2), 1 mile, 35.2, 1.11, 1.51, 2.23.1; last 1 32.3.	

To-morrow we shall give some tips and selections.

### LAPSES OF A PATRON SAINT.

"St. Patrick was a Gentleman, with variations."

Last night's band programme.

Another injustice to our Ireland.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

Private G. P. Jones joined the Corps on 1st inst., and was posted to Scouts Company (No. 1 Section).

Private D. M. Larbins from 4.8.15 to 4.8.16.

Private P. W. A. Wilkie from 6.8.15 to 9.9.15.

Members of No. 4 Section Scouts Co. will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters on Friday, 6th inst., before 10 a.m., for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Saturday-morning, 7th inst.

Parades for Thursday, 5th inst., at 5.30 p.m.—

Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section). Centre Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Co. who have not been passed out—Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Serk-Major Higby.

DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon—

On duty from to-night to morning of 12th inst.: Scouts Company, Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.

Detachment, Kowloon—

On duty to-night: Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Capt. Hutchison.

On duty 6th inst.: Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.

Orderly Officer 2th to 12th inst.: Lieut. Dobby.

Orderly Sergeant 5th to 12th inst.: Sergt. Silas.

KEEP IT HANDY.

MEDIAE relief is necessary in all cases of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

# THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

## REPORTED QUARRRELS BETWEEN TURKEY AND GERMANY.

## THE ALLIES AND GREECE.

## TRIBUTES TO ENGLAND FROM ABROAD.

## LATEST DETAILS FROM THE VARIOUS FRONTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## TURKEY REPORTED TO BE QUARRRELLING WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Times, in advice from Constantinople received from Mytilene, states that Enver Pasha gave a dinner which was attended by all the Ministers. It is believed that important decisions were reached unfavourable to Germany, as no German was invited to the dinner while it is known that Enver Pasha has quarrelled with General Liman von Sanders whose recall Enver Pasha has been demanding for some time. The departure of the German Minister, Wangenheim, is attributed to this quarrel.

## THE ALLIES AND GREECE.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 2.10 p.m.

The diplomatic contest in the Balkans between Germany and the Allies continues. The Ministers of the Allies at Athens last evening called on the Greek Premier and made a collective demarche, the nature of which is not stated.

## IMPORTANT DECLARATIONS REGARDING THE WAR.

LONDON, August 4.

M. Pichon, ex-Foreign Minister of France, said that Great Britain's declaration of war is the capital event in the great struggle, making victory by the inevitable exhaustion of the German nation only a question of time.

"Signor Huzzati, an ex-Premier of Italy, states that Italy is too wise to be a mother or instructor to savage and lesser peoples. To England—Greatness and Victory! Until the points of conjunction with the seas and continents can be defended by an international guard of angels, the civilised world relies with tranquil confidence upon the vigilance of England.

There were also messages from the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon. Sir A. Fisher, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, voicing the determination of the Dominions to prosecute the war till victory resulted.

American opinion on the progress of the war agrees that the net result favours the Allies, who have shown ability to defer a decision which the Austro-Germans had been unable to force.

## THE "EMPEROR'S JAEGER."

LONDON, August 4.

A telegram from Udine states that the regiment known as the "Emperor's Jaeger," which was wiped out by the Bersaglieri in a desperate and fruitless attempt by the Austrians to retake Mount Soltau, had just arrived from Vienna where they were reviewed by the Emperor and took the oath handed down from 1809 when their ancestors, under Andreas Hofer, brilliantly defended the Tyrol. "I swear to be as inflexible as iron, so help me God."

## THE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

From a dull sky came gleams of sunshine as their Majesties and Queen Alexandra drove to St. Paul Cathedral to attend the service of prayer on the anniversary of the war and the very simplicity of the ceremony enhanced the impressiveness of the scenes. From Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's vast crowds craved his Majesty who was dressed in khaki and in an open landau. A military note was provided by the wounded soldiers and sailors attending the service.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the Cathedral and a brilliant congregation opened the service to the inspiring strains of "Rock of Ages." Afterwards there were intercession prayers for the soldiers and sailors and our Empire and Allies, concluding with a general thanksgiving.

## NEW ZEALAND, AND THE WAR.

Pensions For Disabled Soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 11.25 a.m.

A Wellington telegram states that a National Ministry has been formed consisting of five Government and five Opposition members, with Sir J. G. Ward (leader of the Opposition) as Minister of Finance and Mr. Allen as Minister of Defence.

The House of Representatives passed the third reading of a Pensions Bill making allowances for totally disabled soldiers ranging from 35/- a week for bachelors to 72/6 for married men.

## ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

### HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Messages from Courtrai state that heavy fighting has been resumed on the Ypres front. There have been a continual thunder of guns and violent detonations and explosions of mines. A long stream of wounded is arriving at Courtrai.

### BOMB FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The grenade battle continues in the Arras region. The communiques adds that the struggle in Argonne continues unabated. The Germans launched several attacks but were unable to debouch.

The French defeated four violent attacks in the Vosges.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Last night's Paris communique says that there has been less artillery activity along the whole front, but lively bomb fighting in western Argonne. The positions remain unmodified.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A Berlin communique admits losses in the Vosges.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

## MORE TURKISH TRENCHES TAKEN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on the 2nd inst. a successful attack was made on a network of Turkish trenches on the right of the Australian and New Zealand corps, after a bombardment and the explosion of three mines. The sections were immediately occupied and another section was rushed with bayonets. The Turks did not attempt to counter-attack.

The Australian success, reported by General Sir Ian Hamilton, has materially improved their position in that part of the northern theatre near Gaba Tepa. The result has been the gain of the crest of a ridge. The operation was necessary because the Turkish trenches were beginning to endanger the safety of an advance post called "Tasmania Post." Seventy Turks were killed in the trenches.

## WAR DECLARATION DAY.

## A SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE GENERAL.

LONDON, August 4.

The papers are full of reviews of the war on the occasion of "Declaration Day," all breathing a spirit of confidence, showing that Great Britain is more powerful at sea than after Trafalgar, and that the Armies of the Allies are larger, and better trained and prepared, than a year ago. The papers print a terrible list of crimes committed by the Germans, of brigandage and murder by land and sea. Several public messages from prominent statesmen in Allied countries, paying remarkable tributes to Great Britain's part.

## RUSSIA'S ADMIRATION OF ENGLAND.

M. Gorky, the Russian Premier, says: "England has shown the world an unprecedented example of tranquil confidence and unperturbable endurance."

The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonov, says: "England's action filled the hearts of all Russians with affectionate gratitude and pride. We admire the response of the British Empire to the call of the country, and above all the tremendous power of the British Navy."

## STEADY PROGRESS OF THE ITALIANS.

LONDON, August 3.

A Rome communique states that Austrian attempts to re-capture Mount Mafetta and other positions in Carnio and Mount Salsburg in Carso were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Italians in Carso continue to make slow but steady progress. They took 345 prisoners on Monday.

## GERMAN PRE-WAR PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 4.

A telegram from Havre that Germany, four months before the war, proposed to France the partition of the Belgian Congo and the suppression of Belgium from the list of independent nations.

This striking revelation is contained in a Belgian official Grey Book published today.

A letter from the Belgian ex-Minister to Berlin proves absolutely that Herr von Jagow made this proposal.

## ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

## THE STRUGGLE NEAR WARSAW.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The most significant passage, says a telegram from Amsterdam, in the latest Berlin communique is that: "Along the Warsaw front and before Warsaw there has been minor fighting."

The Germans claim some progress in the Northern region, but the army of General Woytsch is practically at a standstill northward of Ivangorod. The communique says that General von Kossow has achieved success before the west front of Ivangorod, taking 2,000 prisoners and 32 guns.

General von Mackensen again met with stern resistance, but the Germans claim success after a day's fighting, and say that the Russians are taking up new positions, but the tone of the communique and the small number of prisoners claimed minimise the idea of a big success.

## THE RUSSIAN VERSION.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Last night's Petrograd communique describes the continuance of desperate fighting round Warsaw, the Germans only progressing at the cost of enormous losses.

The enemy on the Warsaw front delivered repeated attacks at the mouth of the Schvka, where the Russian trenches constantly changed hands and bayonets were freely used.

The sanguinary battle north-east of Rozan is still undecided. The Germans who crossed the Vistula on Sunday, after tremendous losses, captured a portion of the great forest north of Matzevitz.

A big battle is now in progress east of Poniewiez, while engagements are more frequent west of Kovno.

## INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A report by a representative of the American Embassy in Berlin upon the Indian prisoners in the war camp at Zossen gives a highly satisfactory account of their condition, health, and treatment. The various races occupy separate barracks, and all seemed in good spirits.

## FRENCH HONOUR FOR KING OF THE BELGIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

President Poincaré, says a telegram from Paris, visited the Belgian front and pinned the War Cross upon the breast of the King of the Belgians, saying that the Belgian cause was indissolubly allied to that of France.

## SUGGESTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, August 3.

A telegram from Petrograd states that M. Sazonov, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Duma, referred in warm terms to Japan's services in the war. The experience of the last decade, he said, proved that friendly neighbourliness between Russia and Japan was perfectly possible and reciprocally advantageous. Our relations with Japan should be the forerunners of a still closer alliance. Our friendly relations with Japan and China assured us that the negotiations between the two countries subsequent to the capture of Kiauchow would in no wise compromise Russian interests and enabled us to follow the negotiations with complete calm, even in the most critical stages. Both countries appreciated our attitude highly. These same relations of confidence with China enabled us to arrive at a definite agreement concerning Mongolia.

## THE NEW SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The new spirit in Russia, says a Petrograd telegram, is shown in a resolution adopted by the Duma not to conclude peace until victory is complete, recognising that the nearest way to victory is the willing assistance of the whole population, forgetting political quarrels, while the authorities give benevolent attention to the interests of loyal citizens without distinction of race, language, or religion, and finally demanding the immediate provision of munitions and that those responsible for criminal omissions shall pay the penalty, no matter what their position.

The President in a speech said that on reflection it was plain that the war had reunited them all in the pole aim to secure victory. He sincerely hoped that after the war amicable relations would continue on the basis of the present reciprocal confidence.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 11.10 p.m.

The Anglo-American correspondence regarding the British blockade is published to-night.

The latest phase is that the United States does not recognise the validity of the British Prize Courts under the restraint of municipal law and also, in the case of the steamship "Neches," the United States insists on the rights of American owners to bring goods out of Holland in neutral ships even though these goods were originally from Germany.

Sir Edward Grey, in a most friendly reply states that Great Britain is prepared to examine cases of alleged hardship in a spirit of consideration for the rights of neutrals, including the cargo of the "Neches."

He deals with the general question of the blockade in a lofty spirit and emphasises that the Allies have faced an enemy who poisoned wells in South-West Africa, used poison gas, sank the "Lusitania" and had shockingly violated the rules of civilisation; consequently the Allies must take every step to overcome such an enemy.

Sir Edward Grey replies to the American contention that an avenue of commerce to the enemy should be open through neutral ports. "This contention," he says, "Great Britain is unable to accept. It is not sustained by law or the principles of international equity." Sir Edward Grey then proceeds to give the United States decisions supporting Great Britain's view and affirming that Britain will be careful not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. He points out that figures show that America's increased commerce during the war has more than compensated her for the loss of German and Austrian markets. He concludes by dealing with the question of Prize Courts and declares that it appears the principles of the Prize Courts of America and Great Britain are identical; anyhow appeal can be made to the Prize Council and finally to the International Tribunal but he trusts, however, that Great Britain's willingness to make reasonable concessions to American interests will prevent the necessity for such appeal.

## NEW DISPOSITION OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

## Everything Going Well.

LONDON, August 3.

Telegrams from Petrograd say that the civil life of Warsaw continues. The people frequent the cafes and parks, but the hotels are empty. Everything has gone well regarding the disposition of the Russian forces. The position in the Polish theatre is gradually becoming narrower, but in various fierce battles the Germans are suffering grave losses. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has been compelled again to reinforce his Army along the Narva, where the tributary, the Oje, is proving a great obstacle to German designs on the railway. Even if the Germans reached the station of Ojars, on the branch line, the nature of the country beyond is so difficult that they could only entrench and proceed by sipping. Germans in Russian uniforms, who attempted a surprise on the Vitepsk, were annihilated.

## THE BALKAN STATES AND THE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Enver Pasha has left Constantinople for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications of the Dardanelles, Kikilise and Adrianople.

It is announced that Enver Pasha will meet the Bulgarian Staff at Mustafapasha.

The Greek Minister in Paris, in a statement, says the excellent military position of France has created a deep impression in Greece.

All talk of a further adjournment of Parliament has ceased. Everything points to M. Venizelos forming a new Cabinet.

Commenting on the reported Turco-Bulgarian agreement, the Greek newspapers agree in declaring that should Bulgaria attempt to attack Serbia, the Greeks will consider themselves bound in honour to assist Serbia.

## RUSSIAN ACTIVITY AFLOAT.

LONDON, August 3.

The Russians are very active afloat, says a Petrograd telegram. Sea-planes attacked a gunboat near Wladan and forced it to run ashore. They also put to flight a Zeppelin and two aeroplanes. One of them was brought down.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea raided the whole Anatolian coast, destroying 450 sailing craft and four naval yards.

## A COSTLY CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, August 3.

From an authoritative German source, says a telegram from Rome, it is learnt that the losses of Germany on the Eastern front during the months of May and June amounted to 270,000.

## STEEL HELMETS FOR SOLDIERS.

LONDON, August 3.

It is stated in Paris that the British military authorities are borrowing 500 helmets from the French Army for experimental purpose.

## GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, August 3.

Speaking in the Duma, the Foreign Minister, M. Sazonov, alluding to Persia, dwelt on the German intrigues there, and hoped that the combined efforts of Great Britain and Russia would assist Persia to stifle these machinations. "If these efforts do not succeed," said the Minister, "we shall probably have recourse to other methods of action."

## EXPORT OF COAL PROHIBITED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Gazette announces that the exportation of coal is prohibited except to British Possessions and Protectorates.

## THE WELSH GUARDS.

## King Presents Colours.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

There were enthusiastic scenes at Buckingham Palace when the King presented the Colours to the new Regiment of Welsh Guards. Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, and other members of the Royal family, and Lord Kitchener watched the ceremony, which took place amid great cheering from crowds of people. Instead of bands, picked vocalists sang Welsh glees.

## SUBMARINE ACTIVITY NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, August 3.

The Times correspondent at Mytilene says it is reported that Galatz Bridge, Constantinople, has been blown up by submarines.

## THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

## Trade With Enemies In China.

(June 24) Sir J. Lonsdale asked whether the Foreign Office was now prepared to advise that all trade between British subjects in the United Kingdom and China, and German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish subjects and firms, commercially domiciled in China, should be prohibited.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that His Majesty's Government had decided to prohibit trading with persons of enemy nationality in China and in other countries, and that a prohibition was about to be issued prohibiting such trade as from a date to be specified.

Sir J. Lonsdale asked whether the Under-Secretary was aware that certain London banks were discounting bills from enemy firms in Hongkong.

Lord Robert Cecil: I was not aware of that, but I will make inquiry.

## A STRANGE CASE.

A Chinese was charged by Inspector P. O'Sullivan at the police court this afternoon with stealing a gold watch, chain and pendant, worth £5 in notes, from 228 Queen's Road West.

Mr. C. A. Russ defended. Complainant said that when he awoke he found the articles missing from his jacket pocket, and on making inquiries found the defendant had been there.

In cross-examination by Mr. Russ, complainant said that he had gone to school with the defendant, but had never liked the latter's visits to him. He had not gone to a dinner at West Point with defendant and after the dinner lost £75 in gambling, which he borrowed in of the defendant. The defendant did not come to his shop afterwards and he feared the money.

A Chinese doctor also gave evidence, and the case was adjourned.

## THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

## Special Intercession Services.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the declaration of war between England and Germany, and in common with other places throughout the Empire intercession services were held in Hongkong at St. John's Cathedral and Union Church.

The service in the cathedral was one that will not be easily forgotten. The spacious edifice was filled to the doors, the general public mingling with the military, navy and khaki-clad volunteers, while here and there one saw a touch of black to mark the awful tragedy of the great conflict. The service was conducted with intense reverence and solemnity, there being pauses for silent prayer as the names of those Hongkong men, who had fallen or lay wounded, echoed throughout the building.

The service opened with the usual evensong. The Rev. V. E. Capley Moly read special lessons after which the choir sang the anthem, "O Lord God, Thou strength of my health." Then followed the special prayer of intercession intoned by the Bishop for the King and all in authority, our soldiers and those of our Allies, the sailors of the Allied fleets, airmen, merchantmen, the sick, the wounded and the dying and those who minister unto them; for the dead; those in anxiety and sorrow; for a complete victory and a righteous peace; and finally that the distress might be overruled and God's Kingdom advanced, and nations united in a firmer fellowship.

The special hymns were "O God our Help in ages past" and "Lord Father in thy mercy." The service concluded with the National Anthem, led by the choir, and sung with fervour.

## THE CROSS OF CHURCH SERVICE.

While written history tells of human memory endures, these things which Germany has done will be spoken of as a memorial of her, together with the whole sad subsequent tale, surely the most sickening story of piracy and prison that ever came from tongue or pen," said the Rev. J. K. Macdonald in the course of his sermon at the special service at the Union Church. Other striking passages were:—

"Now, alas, there is nothing which is incredible, no story of inquiry which we can say as some of us thought when we first heard of the atrocities, that it is too bad to be true."

"We have to recognise that none of these things which horrify the rest of mankind are so regarded by the German people."

"Peace by compromise is not to be thought of with an enemy in such a state of mind."

"It may be too much to hope that after this war will cease, but it is not too much to set our minds upon a peace that will show that national pledges are not to be broken with impunity."

"An answer is due to those who take up the easy attitude that both sides are about equally to blame. Rarely in a great war has it been less so."

Having referred to the fact that the Presbyterian and Methodist churches were represented in that service, the preacher spoke of the historical importance of that day and of the year just past. They met that day that the second year of struggle might be entered upon in a God-fearing spirit that whilst stupendous efforts were being made they might renew their spiritual strength. Having referred to England's efforts for peace and the extraordinary hatred being breathed out against her in Germany, hatred which they did not reciprocate, grievous as was the provocation, Mr. Macdonald spoke of Germany's moral collapse. Nothing could ever blot that out. They were warned that the cause would be a long one. Finally there was a tribute to those who were fighting. Wars while life lasted should they forget their inexpressible debt to those who had not counted their lives dear, but who had faced death for the cause of country, humanity, and, as they humbly believed, of God.

The National Anthem was sung at the close of the service, which was well attended.

## HARBOUR OFFENCES.

The mistress of the licensed boat 340L was fined \$10 by Commander Beckwith for unlawfully using drugs in the harbour.

The mistress of the passenger boat H1277V was fined \$5 for using a license on another boat than the one specified.

## To-day's Advertisements

## THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## NOTICE.

## A COMMITTEE MEETING will be

shortly held to consider the schedule for next year's Show.

ALL members who wish to make any suggestions regarding the schedule or the Show are requested to send them to the Hon. Secretary on or before MONDAY, the 9th August instant.

## A. NICOL,

Hon. Secretary.

QUARRY BAY.

Hongkong, August 5, 1915.

## KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

## (BRITISH SECTION).

## CAPT. TOM D. GUNN'S AVIATION MEETING.

## SEVENTH—AUGUST 7TH AND 8TH.

SPECIAL TRAINS will leave Kowloon at 12.25, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.40 and 3.20 p.m. and will set down passengers close to the Grand Stand.

## ALTERATIONS TO TIME TABLE.

On August 7th and 8th the train leaving Kowloon at 5.15 and the train leaving Szech Chun at 5.20 will be cancelled.

The EXPRESS TRAIN leaving Kowloon at 4.00 p.m. will set down passengers at Tszpo, Panshi or Szech Chun on notice being given to the guard.

Trains leaving Kowloon at 11.25 and 2.00 will not stop at Szech Chun.

The train timed to leave Szech Chun at 3.10 and arrive at Kowloon at 4.14 will depart at 3.05 and arrive at 3.03.

## By Order,

H. P. WINSTON,

Manager.

Kowloon, August 5, 1915.

## CALLICURA

## CURES

## CORNES

Cornes are one of the most distressing of the minor ailments.

The pain they produce in walking is often agonising.

Don't pare them. Don't try to dig them out.

Chiroprody is best left to the Chiroprodist.

Besides there is not the least necessity.

Callicura is a sure and certain cure. The Corn comes out of its own accord after a few applications.

Get a bottle to-day!

Price 60 cents.

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Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road, Central

## THE 'CHINA MAIL'

## Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

## THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

## THE S.S. "CHEUNG CHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES.—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " \$1.50 " (Saloon) for Children.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return.

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

## THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

Sole Agents for

## THE GANDY BELT

MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.

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Large Stocks of "Gandy" Belting and Belt Fasteners.

4 QUEEN'S BUILDING,

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## CHAMPAGNES

## Perrier Jouet

1906 Vintage

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$80.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$88.00

## Moet and Chandon's

## Dry Imperial.

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$74.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$77.00

## Guillemart

## Extra Dry.

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$40.00

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Wine Merchants.

6, Queen's Road Central,

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